

The Blazed Trail

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE

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WILL BEAR FRUIT

Uncle Sam's Mission to King Menelik Was a Fine Success.

MR. SKINNER RETURNS

American Consul's Little Side Trip Down Into Abyssinia Was All That He Expected.

Ethiopia's Progressive Ruler Was Much Interested in "Camp Roosevelt."

Marselles, Feb. 1.—The following details of the governmental mission to King Menelik, of Abyssinia, which was led by United States Consul Robert P. Skinner, have been obtained.

"Who is he?" asked the girl after they had moved on.

"Our chore boy," answered Thorpe, with great brevity.

The rest of the party had gone ahead, leaving them sauntering more slowly down the trail.

"Why don't you come to the pine grove any more?" he asked bluntly.

"Why?" countered Hilda in the manner of women.

"I want to see you there. I want to

encounter Phil. The dwarf stopped short, looked attentively at the girl and then softly approached. When quite near to her he again stopped, gazing at her with his soul in his liquid eyes.

"You are more beautiful than the sea at night," he said directly.

The others laughed. "There's sincerity for you, Miss Hilda," said young Mr. Morton.

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A PRETTY COMPLIMENT

Secretary Root Cables His Regards to Governor Wright.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Just before his retirement from office Secretary Root addressed the following cablegram to

Gov. Luke Wright at Manila: "Heartiest congratulations and good wishes upon your assuming office of civil governor. There can be no better wish than for same fidelity, ability and success which have always characterized your public service in the Philippine islands."

It is claimed that Chicago is being systematically held up.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Personal injury suits amounting to \$38,666,952 are pending against the city of Chicago, according to the report of City Attorney John F. Smulski. The council, the legislature and finally the people are appealed to for relief. Sidewalk injuries caused the majority of the suits.

Mr. Smulski in his report shows that the interests combining to loot the city in this way amount practically to an organization. Names of lawyers, mostly young men and doctors, occur with great frequency in the list of suits.

The city attorney says the piling up of suits will inevitably continue for some years, even should the city at once begin to tear up every wooden sidewalk.

The city attorney says the main cause of this condition is the deplorable state of the city's finances, which makes it impossible to care properly for its streets and sidewalks. The remedy, he says, is a new city charter.

The many judgments awarded against the city are pointed out and Attorney Smulski says that unless favorable action is taken in regard to a new charter, inevitable bankruptcy will result.

Asphalt Case Ended.

Caracas, Feb. 1.—The federal high court, sitting in full session with ten judges on the bench has finally handed down a decision in the long drawn out asphalt case. The court gives as its unanimous judgment the opinion that the claim of Messrs. Warner and Quinlan of Syracuse, N. Y., to possession of the Felicidad asphalt mine, a portion of the asphalt lake in the state of Bermudez, claimed also by the New York & Bermudez Asphalt company, who hold a concession to work the lake, is null and void.

Nothing in It.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—Further investigation of the story published in the United States under a Berlin date to the effect that during recent maneuvers of Russian troops a bridge was blown up by order of Grand Duke Serge, governor general of Moscow, resulting in the killing or wounding of fifty officers and 1,000 men, proves it to be absolutely false.

Colorado Flyer Ditched.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1.—The Colorado Flyer on the Missouri Pacific railroad was derailed near Miller, Kan., Sunday while running at the rate of forty miles an hour. The baggage car, smoker and a chair car were thrown into the ditch, turning over, and were terribly shattered. One person was killed and thirteen injured, one seriously.

Sorties Are Kept Up.

Berlin, Feb. 1.—A dispatch received here from Swakomund, German Southwest Africa, says that since January 21 three men have been killed in sorties from Okahandja against the besieging rebel natives.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

There will be no ball at the White House this season.

Representatives of insurance companies now estimate the losses at Aalesund as \$5,000,000.

The sixth annual convention of the American Ceramic society is in session at Cincinnati.

Five men were instantly killed in the Paphos Hill colliery, at Manauany City, Pa., by an explosion of powder.

The Colorado flyer on the Missouri Pacific railroad was derailed near Osage City, Kan. One person was killed and twelve injured.

HOLDS THE BOARDS

Panama Question the Center of Interest on Senate Stage.

MINORITY IS LEARNING

Democrats in the Upper House Will Not Obstruct the Vote on the Isthmian Treaty.

Mr. Fairbanks is Down for a Set Speech on the Subject for This Week.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The senate this week will continue to discuss the Panama question. Speeches will be made by Senator Fairbanks (Rep.) and Senators Clarke (Ark.) and Clay (Dem.) all in support of the treaty. There also will be other speeches, but a temporary cessation may be expected later in the week as there is a disposition on the part of many Democratic senators to postpone further discussion of the question until responses to the resolutions of inquiry shall be received from the executive. The Democrats, however, have given assurance to the Republican leaders that they will not seek delay merely for the purpose of postponing a vote on the treaty which they will permit as soon as legitimate debate shall be exhausted.

The present plan is to continue the discussion in open session, but if it becomes apparent that more can be accomplished by closing the doors executive sessions will be ordered. It is now certain the solid vote of the Republican side of the chamber in favor of the treaty will be augmented by many Democratic votes. The suggestion was made in the Democratic caucus Saturday that the entire Democratic vote should be pledged in case assurance is given of concessions to Colombia, but it was not acted on.

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill will be reported during the week and will receive attention if the Panama question shall be side-tracked to meet the requests of the Democrats for delay to digest the new information they hope to receive on the revolt. The canal question will be kept to the front as much as possible even to the exclusion of appropriation bills.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The house this week will pass the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill which was reported from the committee on foreign affairs last week. Mr. Hitt, chairman of the committee, will call it up at the first favorable opportunity. District of Columbia business is the special order for today; private claims bills for Tuesday and pension legislation for Friday.

Consideration of the diplomatic bill will afford opportunity for a further wide range of discussion on such topics as members may desire to introduce. The bill providing for the ratification of a treaty with the Sioux tribe of Indians on the Rosebud reservation, which reached the point of third reading Saturday, is pending, and its consideration is a special continuation order so long as it does not interfere with appropriation bills or private calendar business. A number of bills of minor importance have found their way to the house calendar, some of which may be passed during the week, but such as threaten to precipitate extended debate must wait until more important legislation is out of the way.

Sentenced for Thirty Years.

Edwardsville, Ill., Feb. 1.—After being out twenty-four hours the jury in the case of Frank Greathouse, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Laura Bailey of East Alton and for an assault on her eighteen-year-old daughter Eliza, returned a verdict of murder last night and fixed the punishment at thirty years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Bailey and her daughter were found lying unconscious in the road last June. The mother died but the girl revived and accused Greathouse of having been their assailant.

President's Son's Suicide.

Bijon, France, Feb. 1.—Arnold Comtesse, son of the president of Switzerland, committed suicide here by shooting. M. Comtesse, who had been living here recently, drove out to pay a visit to a woman of his acquaintance. Upon being informed that she was not in, Comtesse re-entered his carriage and shot himself in the mouth with a revolver, the bullet penetrating his brain.

Had a Social Meeting.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Secretary and Mrs. Root spent their last evening of official life in Washington in dining with the president and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House last night. Later in the evening Governor Taft, who today took the office vacated by Secretary Root, called at the White House and with the president and secretary discussed for some time matters relating to the Philippines.

Death in Flight.

Webster, Pa., Feb. 1.—One of a party of five negroes fired upon a party of white men who had been making fun of them. Two of the white men were wounded, one of them fatally. In trying to get away from the infuriated companions of the injured men, one of the negroes was drowned in the Monongahela river.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

IN FAIR EARNEST

Harmony Talk Among Indianapolis Republicans Is Well Meant.

Indianapolis, Feb. 1.—That the Republican leaders here who are talking of harmony and of settling the dispute over who shall be chairman of the county committee without a bitter contest are in earnest has been demonstrated by the position taken by Charles N. Elliott, the retiring chairman, and the discovery has caused Democrats here who have been doing a heap of talking about the fight in which their opponents were sure to be involved to take water. Elliott has called for a conference between Col. Smith and Sheriff Metzger, the rival candidates for the position of chairman, when the details of the coming primaries and the fixing of the date for the same will be amicably settled by the two men most interested. The Democratic organ here has been telling of the preparations being made by the men who are the close friends of former Mayor Bookwalter to steal the election and put Metzger in Elliott's seat. The conference Elliott has called to allow the candidates themselves to agree on the details for the primaries when it is obvious that neither will be made has caused the organ to stop its chatter. Both Col. Smith and Mr. Metzger have asserted their willingness to get together on this proposition. This means that the bitterness on which the Democrats have been counting will not materialize and that while the race will not close until the chairman has been elected the contest will be carried on in all friendliness and that after the affair is over there will be no hard feeling on any side.

Some time ago Assistant Secretary Alexander of the Indiana world's fair commission sent out instructions to the various county agents who have had charge of collecting the farm exhibits to be made by this state at the St. Louis exposition directing them to box the agricultural products they have collected and forward them to the headquarters here by Feb. 1. As a result the store rooms assigned to the commission in the basement of the state house are crowded to overflowing and Mr. Alexander is wondering where he will store the boxes that are yet to come. Mr. Alexander expects to begin shipping the agricultural products to St. Louis within a week or two. The St. Louis managers are anxious that as much of the shipping as possible shall be done during February and March so that as much of the rush as possible can be avoided during April. Only about half of the counties have sent in their exhibits as yet and there will be no shipments from here until all can be sent together.

A new plan has been inaugurated in the school system here by Superintendent Cook which promises to be a great success if the results of the first experiment are a safe criterion by which to judge. Superintendent Cook's plan is to hold graduating exercises in the grade schools twice a year. There are eight grades in the course here and each year has two terms. Hitherto there have never been any exercises to mark the ending of the first term. Superintendent Cook is a believer in the theory that a little demonstration in celebration of the completion of each term's work by the pupils will spur them to greater endeavors. The remembrance of the graduation exercises will stay with the pupils for several weeks, and this insures that they enter on the studies of the next term with awakened interest. The plan was inaugurated at the last year graduation which has just

been passed, and in the future it will be continued, at least as long as Mr. Cook is superintendent.

Thousands Were Disfranchised.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 1.—The registration of Texas voters for next November's election closed last night at midnight, and while all the returns will not be in for a couple of days, it is estimated that out of some 700,000 voters in Texas only 550,000 of them have saved their voting privileges by paying their poll-tax. Under a constitutional amendment enacted two years ago and made operative a year ago, voters in Texas are not allowed to exercise the franchise privilege unless they pay \$1.75 poll-tax per year.

General Reyes Not Informed.

New York, Feb. 1.—General Rafael Reyes, special envoy from Colombia, said regarding the report that his country was about to send an army to Panama: "If Colombia is thinking of going to war I know nothing about it and have nothing to do with it."

Killed by Gas Explosion.

Pittsburg, Feb. 1.—An explosion of natural gas in the cellar of the home of Henry Magel in West Liberty Sunday, was the cause of the deaths of two persons and the severe injury of six others.

Caught in Burning Home.

Point Pleasant, W. Va., Feb. 1.—A dwelling occupied by two families was burned Sunday. A girl of fifteen and a boy of nineteen, children of Frank Reed, were burned to death.

Destroyed the Village.

Greenville, Miss., Feb. 1.—Fire at Hollandale destroyed every building in the town except two dwellings and caused a loss estimated at from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

A Sudden Twinge

Of pain is generally the first warning of an attack of rheumatism. It feels as if the disease were in the bones or muscles, but the real cause of rheumatism is found in impure blood. In order to cure rheumatism the blood must be cleansed of the poisonous impurities which are the cause of the disease.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has been very successful in the cure of rheumatism, because it entirely cleanses the blood from the poisonous substances which are the cause of the disease. It not only purifies the blood but by increasing the activity of the blood-making glands, it increases the supply of pure, rich blood which adds to the vigor of every physical organ.

Mr. R. A. McKnight, of Gales, Williamsburg Co., S. C., writes: "I had been troubled with rheumatism for twelve years, so bad at times I could not leave my bed. I was badly crippled. Tried many doctors and two of them gave me up to die. None of them did me much good. The pains in my back, hips and legs (and at times in my head), would nearly kill me. My appetite was very bad. Everybody who saw me said I must die. I took five bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and four vials of 'Pellets,' and to-day my health is good after suffering twelve years with rheumatism."

The sole motive for substitution is to permit the dealer to make the little more profit paid by the sale of less meritorious medicines. He gains; you lose. Therefore accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the bowels and stimulate the sluggish liver.

DR. FENNER'S KIDNEY and Backache CURE

All diseases of Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Also Rheumatism, Backache, Heart Disease, Gravel, Dropsy, Female Troubles. Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. If necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a life time curing just such cases as yours. All consultations Free. E. M. WHEELER, Randolph, Ia. Druggists, 50c. B.L. Ask for Cook Book—Free. ST. VITUS DANCE Cured by Fenner, Fredonia, N.Y. COX'S PHARMACY.

For All Kinds of Light Work

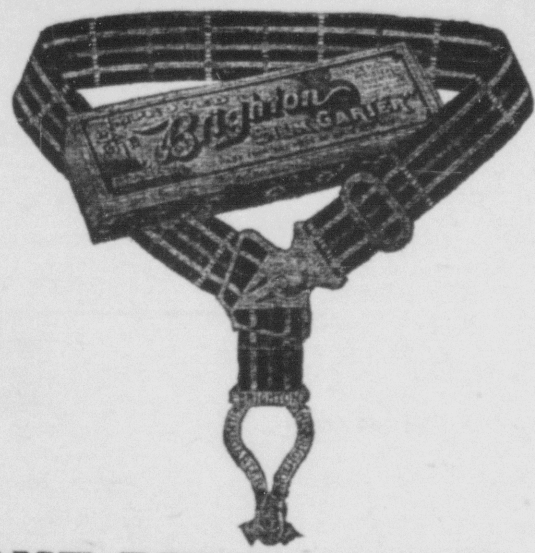
use

THE
SEARCH LIGHT
MATCH

They always light. The sticks are
longer and stronger. Every box contains
a valuable coupon. Ask your grocer.

THE DIAMOND MATCH CO.

BRIGHTON GARTERS!



NONE BETTER 15c and 25c

Hub

OFFICE OF United Drug Co. REXALL.

43 to 53 Leon St., Boston, Mass.

JANUARY 16, 1904.
THE W. F. PETER DRUG CO.,
Seymour, Ind.

DEAR SIR:
Tell your customers that one
teaspoonful of Rexall Cherry
Juice will stop a cough and one
25c bottle will cure any cough,
or they can have their money
back. Yours very truly,
UNITED DRUG CO.
LOUIS K. LIGGITT, Gen. Mgr

Copy of letter received by W.
F. Peter Drug Co., from United
Drug Co.

The
Harvard
piano

\$250, \$275, \$300—Cash or Time
Made by The John Church Co.
Burkart Music Store, Agt., Seymour

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

CHICAGO, Ill., February 1, 1904. —
Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday
with probably snow flurries north
portion Tuesday. Rising temperature.

Methodist Meetings.

The evangelistic meetings continue
at the Methodist church with an
increasing interest. Dr. E. C. Jacka
will preach the sermon tonight and
tomorrow night Rev. C. E. Severing-
haus will preach. Public invited.

Jacob Kindred, of Kurtz, was over
today. He is the principal of the
schools there and is endeavoring to
make arrangements for rooms in which
to conduct the work. They have had
no school since their building burned
last week.

All who use Atomizers in treating
nasal catarrh will get the best result
from Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price
including spraying tube, 75 cts. Sold
by druggists or mailed by Ely Bros.,
56 Warren St., N. Y.

New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1900.
Messrs. ELY BROS.—I sold two bot-
tles of your Liquid Cream Balm to a
customer, Wm. Lambertson, 1415 De-
lachaise St., New Orleans; he has used
the two bottles, giving him wonderful
and most satisfactory results.

Geo. W. McDuff, Pharmacist.

Historic Old House.

The historic old Harrison house in
Vincennes, the home of William Hen-
ry Harrison when he was territorial
governor, will be sold to capitalists,
who will in the spring tear it down.
This house is an ancient landmark,
and has been the center of attraction
to visitors at Vincennes for years.
The house was built in 1803. It was
the first brick house built west of the
Alleghenies, and the bricks were hauled
from Pennsylvania in ox-wagons.
A factory is to be built on the site of
the old house.

School Work for the Fair.

The city schools are today arrang-
ing an exhibit to be sent to the St.
Louis exposition. Flash light photo-
graphs have been taken of the interiors
of rooms with pupils at their desks or
engaged in regular occupations. From
the written work of pupils a volume
has been made up illustrating mainly
the results in original composition,
but with samples of drawing, lan-
guage, and other subjects.

Public Meeting.

Mr. C. F. Wilson, the general man-
ager of the Columbus, Greensburg and
Richmond Traction Company, will
meet the citizens of Seymour next
Wednesday evening in the council
chamber to talk over his plans of
extending the line on to this city by
way of Azalia and Reddington. The
meeting will be public. There should
be a large attendance.

Mail Sack Ground to Pieces.

Last Saturday a mail sack contain-
ing several hundred papers was thrown
off an east bound train in such a man-
ner that it was ground to pieces under
the train. Just one week before there
was the same kind of an accident at
the same place. The Washington
Democrat says the mail messenger
was careless and should be called to
time.

Notice.

The penny picture gallery will be
here for only a short time. For 25cts
the siter receives 25 pictures, 5 differ-
ent positions, 5 of each. All kinds of
photo buttons. Over Pfaffenberger's
Shoe store. j294f

Susan—Whatever causes facial eruptions,
cause blackheads and pimples.
Would advise you to stop eating
sweets. Take Hollister's Rocky Moun-
tain Tea. Makes the skin soft and
beautiful. 35 cents. W. F. Peter
Drug Co.

Dirt for Sale.

500 loads. See G. A. Tasker or
Frank Whitsett. f10d

INSTANT RELIEF—Coughs, Croup, Sore
Throat—Brazilian Balm, 50 doses 25c.

PERSONAL.

H. L. Gaiser went to Columbus this
morning.

C. V. Sage of Brownstown, was here
Sunday.

Henry Droge went to Indianapolis
this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Blish spent to-
day at Indianapolis.

O. D. Lumpkin made a business trip
to Scottsburg today.

Geo. Vehslage spent today at his
farm near Brownstown.

S. V. Harding was a passenger to
Indianapolis on the morning train.

Mrs. Ed Russell has returned from
a visit with relatives at St. Louis.

David Easter of Reddington was a
business visitor in the city Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Jones and Mrs.
Sandau spent today in Indianapolis.

Riley Reed is improvding slowly from
a six weeks illness with asthma of the
heart.

T. M. Homan, John H. Kamman and
W. T. Brannaman were at Brownstown
today.

Will Laupus, Ewing Shields, D. W.
Rapp and E. J. Miller were at Brown-
stown today.

R. J. Barbour and J. S. Gossett
were northbound passengers this
morning.

Mrs. J. L. Blair returned Saturday
evening from a several days visit at
Indianapolis.

C. W. Taulman and John Nelson
were here from Indianapolis Satur-
day evening.

Prosecutor Wells, of Scottsburg,
was here this morning on his way to
attend court.

Misses Blanche and Lucile Milhous
spent Saturday and Sunday with re-
latives at Butlerville.

Curg Shields and wife returned to
Cincinnati Sunday evening after a
brief visit with relatives.

Travis Carter arrived home from
Springfield, Ohio, Sunday to visit
his parents Mr. and Mrs. Ben Carter.

Miss Nora Flenniken left this morn-
ing for Washington, Pennsylvania, to
make a visit with friends and relatives.

Rev. H. C. Pearson, of Rockford,
returned today from Sparksville where
he conducted a successful revival meet-
ing.

William Steinker, who has been
down with the grip for two weeks, was
able to get out today and made a trip
to Indianapolis.

John A. Ross went to Brownstown
this morning. He and John Burrell,
jury commissioners, drew the jurors
for the February term of court.

Atlas Shannon and Marvin Deputy,
bridge carpenters, on the Southern
Indiana, returned to their work this
morning after spending a week with
their families here.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

Engineer Fred Hodapp was pulling
No. 6 today.

Fireman Ed Russell has been off
duty several days the result of a se-
vere cold.

George Rau, John Overman and
other Pennsylvania men went to Co-
lumbus this morning.

Chas. Adams, one of the Panhandle
bridge carpenters was called to Loui-
sville today to do some work.

Arthur Richardson, telegraph op-
erator of the B. & O. at Milan, is assist-
ing in the office here a few weeks.

A. J. Ross went to Washington to
attend the funeral of Engineer Henry
Muster. They had been friends many
years.

The Southern Indiana has abandoned
the custom of recognizing clergy tick-
ets. It is probably the only road in
the state that does not honor this kind
of pass.

It is rumored that L. C. Fritch, for-
merly superintendent of the Indiana
division of the B. & O. S-W. and who
is now doing some special work in the
engineering department of that road,
may take service with the Illinois Cen-
tral.

It is understood that G. H. Green,
who was formerly superintendent of
telegraph of the B. & O. S-W., will in
the near future go with the Illinois
Central in a similar capacity. Mr.
Green quit the service of the B. & O.
S-W. about three years ago.

End of Bitter Fight.

"Two physicians had a long and
stubborn fight with an abscess on my
right lung" writes J. F. Hughes, of
DuPont, Ga., "and gave me up. Every-
body thought my time had come. As
a last resort I tried Dr. King's
New Discovery for consumption. The
benefit I received was striking and I
was on my feet in a few days. Now
I've entirely regained my health." It
conquers all coughs, colds and throat
and lung trouble. Guaranteed by and
F. Peter Drug Co. Price 50c, W.
\$1.00. Trial bottles free.

Library Date.

For ten years a library entertain-
ment has been given on or near Feb-
ruary 22. This year, Dumo, the magi-
cian, appearing in lyceum course,
will give the library number.

Sunday School Reports.

ATTENDANCE COLLECTION		
Baptist.....	141	\$2 72
Holliness Christian..	45	1 27
Methodist.....	173	2 05
Christian.....	71	90

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature
of

DEMOCRAT CHANGES HANDS.

R. P. Carpenter sells out to Messrs.
Shea, Burkart and Honan.

The Seymour Democrat passed into
the hands of new owners Saturday
evening. The new owners named in
the transfer are Joseph H. Shea, Chas.
W. Burkart and James P. Honan.
The price paid has not been made pub-
lic but it is understood that Mr. Car-
penter is getting out for the plant as
much as he put into it, including what
he paid for new machinery purchased
since he took charge. Mr. Burkart,
who has been foreman in the office for
some time, will be in direct charge of
the business and W. B. Thomas will
continue as reporter. With Messrs.
Shea and Honan, Mr. Burkart's asso-
ciates, newspaper business, we under-
stand, is to be only a side line.

Mr. Carpenter will return to Putnam
county where he will likely reenter
business. He was in charge of the
Democrat for eight months and our
relations with him during that time
were very cordial.

The REPUBLICAN extends fraternal
greeting to the new proprietors and
wish for them their full measure of
prosperity.

Whitson's New Book.

John H. Whitson, author of "Bar-
bara, a Woman of the West," who for
many years lived on the plains and in
the mining camps of Colorado, has
written another Western novel entitled
"The Rainbow Chasers," which Little,
Brown & Co., will publish in the
spring. This new book, it is said, will
give a vivid account of a Kansas land
boom. Mr. Whitson knows the West,
and he has endeavored in his "Rain-
bow Chasers" to present the real
scenery and atmosphere of the plains.

Afternoon Prayer Meetings.

Afternoon prayer meetings are to be
held this week as follows: With

Mrs. Esther Carter, 312 Indianapo-
lis Ave., Monday

Miss Rosa Robbins, 108 High St.,
Wednesday.

Mrs. Martha Humes, 404 E. Third
St., Thursday.

Mrs. A. M. Pomeroy, 412 N. Walnut,
Friday.

All meetings at 2:30. Everybody
invited. W. C. MARTIN.

DIED.

MONTGOMERY.—Mrs. Otto Montgom-
ery died at her home in Redding town-
ship Sunday forenoon at 10 o'clock,
aged 43 years. She had been sick for
two or three months of stomach
trouble. She leaves a husband and
four children. Mrs. Montgomery was
reared near Peter's Switch. She had
a wide circle of friends. Funeral from
the residence Monday afternoon con-
ducted by Rev. T. D. Hall. Burial at
the Glasson cemetery. She was a
consistent member of the M. E. church.

Puts an End to it All.

A grievous wall oftentimes comes as
a result of unbearable pain from over-
taxed organs. Dizziness, headache,
liver complaint and constipation. But
thanks to Dr. King's New Life Pills
they put an end to it all. Try them.
Only 25c. Guaranteed by W. F. Peter
Drug Co.

Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters re-
maining in the postoffice at Seymour
and if not called for within 14 days
will be sent to the dead letter office:

LADIES

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Shirrell, Minnie

GENTS.

Corn, Thos. Mr.

Johnson, Ira Rev.

Meyer, John H.

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Thompson, Charley Mr.

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Seymour, Feb. 1, 1904.

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The Columbus, Greensburg & Rich-
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C. N. Wilson is the general manager,
is now considering plans to extend the
line on to Seymour and further south
as was mentioned by the REPUBLICAN
Saturday. Mr. Wilson will be in
Seymour Wednesday evening to meet
and talk to the citizens about his plans.
This company is next to the strong-
est traction company in the state. The
paragraph relating to the C. G. & R.
is clipped from the current number of
the Street Railway Review published
at Chicago.

"The Columbus, Greensburg & Rich-
mond Traction Co., mentioned in the
"Review" for December, has increased
its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,500,000,
and contracts have been signed with
Jeap & Moore, engineers, of Indianap-
olis, to begin the preliminary work
before the first of February. It is ex-
pected that the specifications will be
ready by April 1st. The company in-
tends to build 96 miles of road from
Columbus through Greensburg and
Connersville to Richmond, double
track and third rail, all wires to be
laid in vitrified conduits underground.
The John Blair MacAfee Co., of Phil-
adelphia, has made an inspection in
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the funny boy of this play. Just to
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legs and face, and is a

veritable torment at
times, especially at
night or when over-
heated.

The cause of Ecze-
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The terrifying itching
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pores of the skin of the
fiery poisons with which the blood-current is over-
loaded. While external applications, such as
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cooling they do not enter into the blood itself or
touch the real cause of the disease, but S. S. S.
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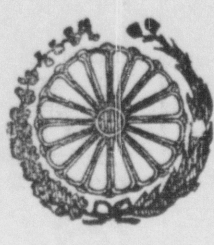
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Timely Discussion of Eastern War Situation.

RUSSIA vs. JAPAN



Causes Leading Up to the Present Condition in the East—Characteristics of the Russians and the Japs



IN reviewing the present trouble between Japan and Russia and its probable outcome it is necessary to consider the motive actuating each of the parties to the conflict. To Russia a war with Japan—or with any other country, for that matter—would mean territorial or other aggrandizement and nothing more. To Japan war with Russia means national existence almost, for Japan, right or wrong, has constituted herself the guardian of the east and wishes to appear before the world as the oriflamme in the modernization of the orient. She has a quarrel with Russia not only because she dislikes the czar's methods with reference to herself, but also because, if she should permit him to go on as he has begun in the east, Japan will be forced forever into the background. Thus it is that the talk today has the sympathy of practically the entire civilized world. He is standing for the rights of other nations besides his own, whereas Russia stands for the rights of but one nation—Russia.

A New Japan.

Not that Japan likes Russia. Far from it. Indeed, she has good cause to feel anything but friendly toward the "bear." She has never forgiven Russia for the contemptible part that country played in the settlement between China and Japan. When the China-Japanese war began, there was not one military man out of a hundred who did not think that China would project her forces into Korea and literally sweep the Japanese into the sea. Those who called attention to the fact that Japan had succeeded in getting together the nucleus of a very respectable navy were met with the statement that China had been doing something along that line herself, and that even on the sea she was apt to demonstrate that numbers would count over the slight additional intelligence which it was conceded that Japan possessed. The battle of the Yalu put to rest the supporters of the Chinese navy, and the fight at Port Arthur disposed of whatever consideration the Chinese army might previously have been entitled to. But, after all, it was not that China's prowess had been overestimated. Japan's simply had been underestimated. In short, it was the same old China which went to war, but a different, a very different, Japan.

Strong on Land and Sea.

When Japan, flushed with victory and anxious to emulate the example of the more liberal larger nations in her peace settlement, suggested terms

been building ships, ships, ships, until today her navy, vessel for vessel, is the peer of any in the world. She has also paid a great deal of attention to her army, and, while she does not keep under arms a very large body of men, those which she has are soldiers in every sense of the word.

Russia's Duplicity.

Russia's disinterestedness was exposed when on the pretext of "pacifying" Manchuria she poured 200,000 men into that country in 1900 and then after the war of the allied nations against China contrived by every artifice known to diplomacy to hold on to Manchuria. She had her railroad connecting the Russian and Chinese capitals, and naturally she was anxious to hold on to the territory it traversed. Since then, while the local authorities have been Chinese, they are merely underlings of the Russian representatives, to whom everything must be reported.

Pressure, however, finally became so strong and the other nations so insistent for some expression of Russia's ultimate intentions concerning Manchuria that Russia about a year ago formally declared that she would get out Oct. 8, 1903. For that reason the recent announcement that she intended to remain in Manchuria practically permanently "in the interest of outside enterprises" (to say nothing of her own railroads and the coal which they need and which is found in abundance in the mines of Manchuria) came as a thunderclap from a clear sky to the few diplomatists who occasionally seriously regard the utterances of the czar's government. It was to be expected that this should be denounced as a canard, but it is pretty well understood that the statement was inspired and was issued as a feeler. If it was designed to produce results it disappointed no one, for England, Japan and the United States immediately asked what it all meant. Now Russia says that she will get out when she considers it safe to do so, but she also declared at the close of the Chinese war that she would "soon" evacuate Manchuria.

Japan knew full well that Russia would "consider it safe" to get out of Manchuria concurrently with the blowing of the horn by the angel Gabriel, and Russia knew that Japan knew it. The mikado then realized that the czar had practically announced that it was Japan's move. He therefore notified Russia that as the time for the evacuation of Manchuria had passed it was but right, with Korea (Japan's special charge, which had already cost her one

some time, but it is certain that she sought to break down the predominant influence of Japan in the Hermit Kingdom. Indeed, she went much further than the proper regard for the rights of an ostensibly friendly nation should have permitted her to go. Naturally Japan wanted to know what she was about. Then began negotiations concerning Korea. Russia actually had the assurance to propose to Japan terms with reference to Korea, a country with which, so far as the facts are generally understood, she has as much right to interfere as the United States would have, the position of "watchdog of Korea" by common consent among the nations of the world having long since been accorded to Japan by reason of her proximity and later because of her having fairly won the distinction in her war with China. But the purpose of the Russian government had been accomplished, and Korea appeared to be the issue, while Manchuria was, at least temporarily, forgotten.

Japan. Perry's mission was to overawe the Japanese into extending to American ships the privileges then enjoyed by the Dutch only. History does not say to what lengths he was prepared to go should his show of force prove insufficient, the fact being that the mere sight of the warships was enough to convince the shogun of the expediency of acceding to Perry's wishes. Accordingly, much against the desires of the mighty daimios, American trade was granted access to two ports. As might have been expected, the European powers were not slow to profit by the example, forcing similar concessions until, little by little, the shogun had surrendered the domestic trade of the country to the control of the treaty powers. Out of this state of affairs ultimately grew the revolution of 1868, in which several of the most influential among the daimios took charge of the person of the young mikado, Mutsuhito, declared their intention of restoring him to full power as the real ruler of

Their strength, as may be imagined, was time and again tested during that trying march in the summer of 1900. Their agility was at all times in evidence, but perhaps never more so than during the storming of Tientsin.

Quiet, orderly, polite, earnest—such are some more of the qualities of these same tiny warriors who never fail to salute the officers of every nation, endure without murmur all that military life entails, accept thankfully their stipend of \$1.50 a month and can live and thrive on a diet in which rice is the prevailing staple, and little enough of that. Yet the Japanese soldier does not retrograde into a mere fighting machine. He knows how to think, he knows how to act as occasion demands. In the individual, as in the race, is found that faculty which works so largely for the greatness of a nation—the faculty of mental initiative.

The Russian Army.

And now for a glance at the other side of the picture. It would be futile to contend that the Russian army is not one of the most powerful war engines the world has ever seen. Equally absurd would it be to hesitate to admit that the Russian soldier, from the old world hypertectical standpoint, is not one of the best that military science is capable of producing.

Russia has the greatest army on earth. It consists of over 1,000,000 men in times of peace, which may easily be increased to 4,000,000 in the event of war. The magnitude of the czar's military establishment may be realized if one considers the fact that the Russian army even on a peace footing contains more officers alone than the American army has of both officers and men.

On a peace footing, as at present constituted, the armies of the czar are made up of about 62 per cent infantry, 12 per cent cavalry, 14 per cent artillery, 3 per cent engineers, 3 per cent commissariat and departmental troops and 6 per cent Cossacks. These proportions give but little idea, however, of the relative importance of the various arms of the service. While by no means the largest numerically, the most conspicuous and effective portion of the army is the cavalry, together with the kindred though irregular body of troops known as the Cossacks. In fact, Russia places chief reliance on her war horses. Of these there are 4,000,000 in the empire that have had actual training in the army and that can be requisitioned in case of emergency for cavalry duty.

A Mighty War Engine.

And the horsemen! They have no equal in the world, these wild riders of Russia. It is probably due to the great plains and the vast distances to be traversed that the Muscovites are veritably reared in the saddle. Certainly there are no other people who so love the horse, who so cultivate him and who have such mastery over him. As a result the Slavic empire has almost half of the horses of the world. As another result the men ride like cowboys.

Every year a million men become eligible to enter the Russian army. As only about 300,000 are required, over

composed of the peasant or former serf class, the members of which are illiterate, unassuming, stolid, slavish, but withal hardy, courageous and singularly devoted. In fact, no nation on earth has the solidarity that marks Russia. With all its divergent elements, it is still the most completely knit together of any empire now in existence. The Muscovite is taught the submergence of self. Obedience is the prime virtue. It is drilled into the citizen that he exists only for the czar.

Muscovite Peculiarities.

The Russian is gregarious in a marked degree. The communal life has existed in his villages from time immemorial. This sort of rough, elemental altruism is carried into the army and is in fact its distinctive spirit. It marks the Muscovite soldier as peculiar. It gives him a certain stolid bravery which was recognized in the famous remark of Napoleon that "it is not enough to kill a Russian soldier; you must also push him over."

This habit of personal effacement, of blind obedience, of almost slavishness, is shown nowhere more plainly than in the manner of the private soldier in addressing an officer. He stands rigidly at "attention" with his hand at his cap throughout the entire conversation. He never presumes to answer a question with a direct "yes" or "no," but with a qualified "quite so" or "not exactly so." He invariably uses the title of "your excellency" or "your illustriousness" or "your nobility" or even "your high nobility."

Russia, the Undefeated.

The diet of the Muscovite when in the field is simplicity itself. It is largely vegetarian. Cabbage soup, potatoes, peas, beans, macaroni and various kinds of porridges are the staple foods. These, with the black rye bread and occasionally a small amount of meat, make up the army fare. Yet, like the Roman soldier, who also lived on a vegetable diet, these men can endure hardships such as the ordinary civilian can scarcely conceive. The "moving kitchen" is one feature of the Russian camp that is unique and that is being copied by other European armies. It is what its name implies, a veritable kitchen on wheels that accompanies the army on all its marches, as indispensable as its camp equipages, its artillery and its ammunition—in fact, it supplies the ammunition for the human war machines, furnishing dynamic force that when released in time of battle is hurled against the enemy with terrific effect.

Russia has never been defeated, if the rather inconclusive Crimean war be excepted. Steadily, resistlessly, she has spread her dominion over Finland, over Poland, over Turkey, over Manchuria. Even the matchless genius of a Napoleon was unequal to the task of penetrating this human mass. No nation of either ancient or modern times has ever been so unified, so organic.

In the matter of navies there is little to choose between Russia and Japan. Russia has more ships, but many of them are locked up in the Black sea, and many more of them dare not leave the Baltic. Then, too, while a fair pro-



MAP OF KOREA AND VICINITY.

Korea strait, between Korea and Japan, is only 100 miles wide, and midway between the two continents are the well fortified Tsushima islands, owned by Japan. This narrow strait, dominated by the fleet of Japan, is Russia's avenue of communication between Vladivostok, on the north, and Port Arthur, the southern terminus of her Chinese Eastern railroad, which connects with the Transsiberian line. Pusan, a Japanese colony in Korea, is rapidly being connected by rail with Seoul through the efforts of the Japanese government. There is also a short line between Seoul and its seaport, Chemulpo. On the map the dotted lines represent the boundary between Korea and Manchuria and between Manchuria and Russia, the parallel lines uncompleted railroads and the checkered lines railroads already built.

But, shrewd as are the czar's diplomats, the mikado has about him a few men, like Ito and Komura, who know a bit about diplomacy themselves. They had permitted the Russians to go on and on and on assuming that the Japs had forgotten that Manchuria is still on the map. They were merely biding their time. Therefore when the Russian statesmen, in response to one of their notes dealing with Korea and the "issue" there, received a communication from Tokyo bodily shifting the whole discussion back to Manchuria, whence it had originally begun and where it really belonged, there was but one thing to do—assume to ignore it. This they did, and this Japan refused to accept as being a warrantable position on the part of Russia. As Russia could not well afford to back down after having been checkmated in what she had regarded as a very clever bit of land grabbing, a clash then became inevitable.

When two nations spring at each other's throat, figuratively speaking, there are more things to be considered in speculating upon the probable outcome than mere numbers of men or ships. After all, it is the individual who brings success. American soldiers are regarded as being of more value in the field than the soldiers of any nation, and yet from the strictly technical standpoint they are probably the poorest soldiers in the world. Except for the handful of men who constitute the regular army, the United States has no troops ready to do field duty as it is understood in Germany and Russia and even in France. The conditions render that unnecessary. But, as has been demonstrated on several occasions, the American in six months is converted into the most valuable military man the world has ever seen. That is because he is a thinking individual. Your well drilled man is all right so long as he has officers to lead him, but the moment the head disappears the army becomes a disorganized mob, not knowing what to do or how to do it. With the American the officer's principal duty is to let his men know what he wishes them to do. That is all that is necessary. The men find a way to do it, and the officers don't bother to inquire too closely into the methods which brought about the desired result.

Japan's Transformation.

But even the American soldier is in a measure put in the shade by the Jap, for the latter is full of bursting of enthusiasm born of his self assumed directorship of civilization in the east. Regarded as a nation, Japan is new; regarded as soldiers, the Japanese are no new that the paint hasn't yet worn off. But they have the right spirit, and they have demonstrated to the world that they are in earnest. A brief retrospect just here may serve to show the really wonderful strides made by the Japanese.

From the appearance of Perry and his fleet in Yeddo bay, July 8, 1853, may be said to date the awakening of

Japan, made war on the shogun's troops and signally worsted them. Thus did the young emperor find himself placed on the throne of which his ancestors had been deprived centuries before.

Birth of a Nation.

The ultimate result of the rebellion was anything but pleasant even for those daimios who had participated in the restoration of the mikado. Gradually falling under the sway of cultivated and liberal minded statesmen, the youthful Mutsuhito began to exercise his titular prerogatives in a way that was contrary to all Japanese traditions. For this change two men, who have since been prominently identified with Japanese politics, were largely responsible, these two being the Marquis Hirobumi Ito and Count Inouye, the former's lifelong friend and political coadjutor. Chiefly as a result of their efforts the policy of cultivating the foreigner sprang into being, and it was also in no small measure owing to them that the mikado announced his intention of providing the country with an up to date western parliament. Then it was that the daimios surprised themselves and the world by taking a step which insured the solidarity of the empire and its future high position among the nations of the world. Voluntarily they agreed to surrender all the privileges hallowed in their eyes by centuries of custom and at the same time promised to do their utmost to further the interests of a united Japan.

A Factor in the Far East.

In this act can be discerned what has since been widely recognized as one of the most distinguishing traits of this most remarkable people—the readiness to yield life itself if by the death of the individual good will accrue to the commonwealth. But self sacrifice alone cannot account for the progress Japan has made, nor, for that matter, can the faculty for imitation which the Japanese possess to so great a degree. Their adaptability to western civilization, their willingness to accept the novel in the place of the customary, their amenability to discipline, all of which have become proverbial in speaking of Japan—in a word, their liberality is due to their innate quickness in the direction of mental initiative.

It was the China-Japanese war of 1894-95 that first aroused the civilized world to a lively interest in the doings of the Land of the Rising Sun. Nearly everybody predicted when the war began that the aggressive little bantam would speedily be crushed by the sheer weight of the unwieldy old rooster, but few took into account the fact that a nation that has just come into its own is much more likely to be able to take care of itself than are a people decaying under the obsolete rule of an effete dynasty.

Not only are the Japanese soldiers brave and well disciplined, but they are also blessed with great agility and a physical strength that one would not expect in such miles of humanity.



MUTSUHITO, EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

two-thirds of the availables must be exempted or excused. Every district has its recruiting board and makes up its quota for the various arms of the service. The soldier in the ranks receives only about \$4 per year, is sometimes whipped to death, must give unquestioning obedience and is inured to a life of privations and hardships such as are known in scarcely any other army in the world. This, however, is not felt so much by the Slav as it would be by other races, for he has been used to these things from his youth up. The mass of the soldiery is

portion of Russia's warships are strictly modern constructions, practically all of Japan's are as up to date as it is possible to make them. Russia has had no fighting experience with her new navy; Japan has had both men and ships tested under fire. And, most important of all, the theater of the present conflict is half around the world from Russia proper, while Japan is operating against Russia's fleets in the east will be at the same time patrolling her own coast and menacing the Asiatic ports owned or controlled by her foe.

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Pennsylvania Time Card.
Commencing Nov. 29, 1903, passenger trains on the Pennsylvania Lines will leave Seymour as follows:

NORTH BOUND.	
No. 31	8:06 a. m.
No. 19	9:50 a. m.
No. 3	3:35 p. m.
No. 5	4:54 p. m.
No. 3	10:01 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 6	5:15 a. m.
No. 30	8:35 a. m.
No. 2	10:06 a. m.
No. 18	5:40 p. m.
No. 32	8:42 p. m.
No. 30	daily except Sunday.

For particular information on the subject apply to J. W. Wray, Ticket Agent.

BEDFORD ROUTE Southern Indiana Railway Time Table of Passenger Trains Effective Oct. 26, 1902.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	EVERY DAY.			
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Terre Haute	6:00	11:30	6:00	
Linton	7:08	12:38	6:42	
Beaumont	7:44	12:34	6:48	
Elmore	7:58	12:45	6:54	
Indian Springs	8:32	1:24	7:18	
Bedford	8:43	2:08	8:00	
Seymour Junction	9:10	3:06	8:24	
Seymour	9:58	3:15	8:36	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	EVERY DAY.			
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Seymour	7:05	11:30	8:36	
Seymour Junction	7:10	11:36	8:42	
Bedford	8:19	12:45	8:48	
Indian Springs	8:55	1:24	7:18	
Elmore	9:32	2:01	7:54	
Beaumont	9:43	2:12	8:10	
Linton	9:55	2:54	8:22	
Terre Haute	11:00	3:30	1:30	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	

CONNECTIONS AT JUNCTION POINTS
TERRE HAUTE—Union Station: with Chicago & Eastern Illinois, to and from Chicago and intermediate points with Valparaiso and to and from St. Louis Indianapolis South Bend Peoria and intermediate points and of transfer with Big Four to and from St. Louis, Indianapolis and intermediate points.
LINTON—With Illinois Central, to and from St. Louis, Chicago, and intermediate points.
BEAUMONT—With Indianapolis and Vincennes to and from Vincennes, Wortham, Martinsville and intermediate points.
ELMORE—Southern Indiana Station, with Evansville & Indianapolis, to and from Evansville and intermediate points.
SEYMOUR—With Monon, to and from Ellettsville and Bloomington.
SEYMOUR JUNCTION—Southern Indiana Station, with Pennsylvania, to and from Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate points.
SEYMOUR—With Pennsylvania, to and from Indianapolis, Louisville and intermediate points.
On Sundays local tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip. Central Passenger Association Miles; tickets will be honored by this company. For time tables and further information apply to agents of this company, or to
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NICHOLAS II, CZAR OF RUSSIA.

which were so generous that China naturally would have been delighted to accept them, Russia coolly stepped in and practically told Japan that she should have nothing for her trouble. If she cared to take Formosa, all well and good, but the smallest piece of the Chinese mainland—never. Russia professed to be acting in the interest of the integrity of the Chinese empire, but she deceived no one.

Japan was mad. She was ready to fight and then had not been that at the head of her government there were men thoroughly equipped to hold their own in diplomacy with the best European masters of the "art of concealing facts." These men decided to bide their time, and ever since Japan has

war) right at the door of Manchuria, that the czar should let the world know his intentions with regard to the great Chinese province. Russia's only reply to this was to rush extra troops to her ports in the east and incidentally to foment small disturbances in Manchuria in order to demonstrate that it was not yet safe for her to leave. Meanwhile the mikado became insistent—so insistent, in fact, that the powers that be at St. Petersburg deemed it necessary to create a diversion. This "diversion" was characteristically Russian. Affecting to regard the Manchurian matter as a "res adjudicata," Russia began to encroach upon Korean territory. Just what steps she took in that direction the methods of diplomacy will not permit of our knowing for